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NEW LOOK
IN
RURAL EDUCATION
by
Mark Waldron

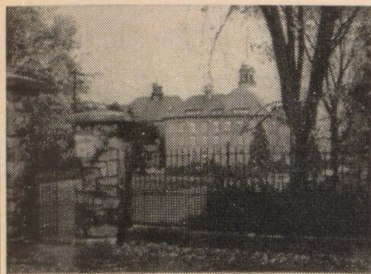


JULY 1967

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THE MACDONALD LASSIE



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COVER: "Through the Glass Doors of Laird Hall"

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THE MARCH TO THE FUTURE

The Farmers' March on Ottawa is now last month's news, but it will not soon be forgotten. It will be recorded as one of the major milestones in the history of Canadian Agriculture. In their unprecedented joint demonstration the farm organizations have displayed a unity of action and thereby discovered a power and earned a respect they have never before known. The people, the government, and the leaders themselves are now aware that they command the solid support of their membership.

This was the major accomplishment.

The farm organizations have won a significant victory in their struggle for recognition. To them now will surely fall a larger share of the responsibility for drafting long-range agricultural policy. They themselves will be the leading architects of the agricultural industry. Theirs will be the job of fitting the needs of their members into the nation's economy.

No longer will our farm organizations be regarded simply as the pressure groups of a minority lobbying at the doors of parliament. No longer will it suffice to lay before the legislators raw, unprocessed demands as solutions to deep-seated problems. No longer can they leave it to someone else to trim their piece of the jig-saw puzzle to fit into the picture of the national economy.

In their success, our farm organizations find themselves in a new and sensitive position. To them now falls the task, not only of carrying forward the legitimate demands of segments of their membership, but also of tailoring these pieces to fit the whole agricultural economic blueprint.

Theirs, then, is the task of seeing the forest, rather than the trees, of seeing regional agriculture against the backdrop of the national picture, of seeing Canadian Agriculture in the spotlight of world competition, and of interpreting and communicating the entire panoramic scene to the membership.

To fill this dual role, and at the same time to retain the allegiance and loyalty of the membership will be no simple chore.

Our farm organizations knocked at the doors of parliament, and were admitted. The challenge lies ahead.

Walker R. Riley

HIGH-MOISTURE CORN FOR LIVESTOCK



J. A. MacDonald

Experience has shown that corn can be safely stored in silos as high-moisture corn and that this product can be successfully used for all classes of livestock or poultry.

By J. A. MacDonald *

In 1964, we filled four experimental slab silos with H.M. corn to assess the losses from this method of storage. Losses in three silos averaged, by weight, less than 2% with practically no spoilage. Losses in the fourth silo were greater due to considerable spoilage from improper sealing after the silo was filled.

H.M. Corn in Steer Rations.

Two feeding trials with steers were conducted to compare H.M. corn with dried corn. Each steer received a similar intake of dry matter from the two kinds of corn, in addition to an equal allotment of hay and concentrate. Feed charges per ton were assessed as follows: hay, \$20; concentrate \$100; corn (basis 15.5% moisture) \$46.43.

The results of one trial are shown in Table 1. (see page six).

The steers on H.M. corn gained more rapidly than the steers fed dry corn, and gains were achieved at a

lower feed cost.

There was a noticeable difference in the amount of corn present in the faeces of the steers. Even though both corn rations were rolled prior to feeding, there was 3.5 times as much dry corn as H.M. corn present.

The steers were eating approximately 10 lbs. dry matter from corn at the time.

It appears that approximately 17.5% of the dry corn was not being utilized.

H.M. Corn in Dairy Rations.

H.M. Corn has been used in dairy cow rations for two years at W.O.A.S. with a combination of roughages. The basal grain portion of each ration is made up entirely from H.M. corn.

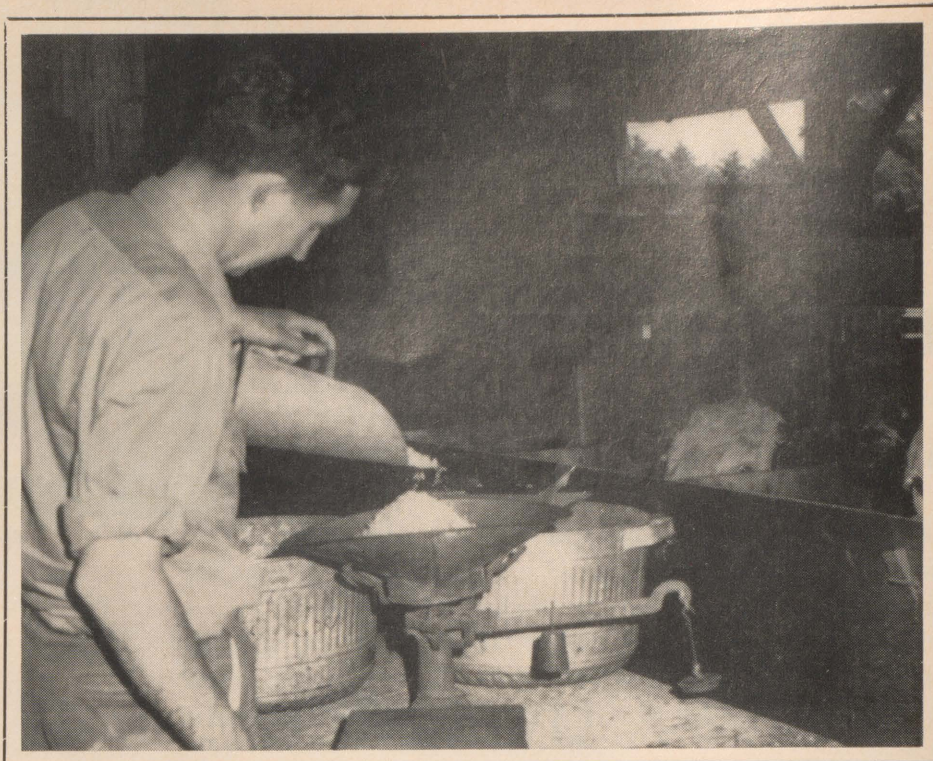
Soymeal is used as a protein supplement where needed.

H.M. Corn is extremely palatable and no problems have been encountered with cows refusing to eat their daily rations. Periodic herd checks indicate no increase in udder problems when H.M. Corn makes up the basal grain in the daily ration.

H.M. Corn in Swine Rations.

Two feeding trials were conducted

*From a paper given before the Ontario Cattle Breeders Annual Meeting. * J. A. MacDonald is Livestock Specialist with the Western Ontario School of Agriculture, Ridgeway.*



at W.O.A.S. to compare H.M. Corn with dried corn in swine rations.

The results of one trial are shown in Table 2 (below).

In this trial, the pigs on H.M. corn took longer to reach market weight than pigs receiving dried corn rations. Feed conversion, when computed on a dry basis, showed the dried corn to be slightly superior. No differences were observed in grade. Both rations contained corn at a 70% level.

In the second trial, corn content of the rations were increased to 80%,

crude protein in both rations averaged 15%. Once again, the pigs on H.M. corn rations took longer to reach market weight.

When feed conversion was compared, the same amount of dry feed was required to produce one pound of gain. Grades were lower in this trial as a result of the high corn level used in the ration, but no difference occurred due to treatment.

Summary.

In summarizing, H.M. corn can be

safely stored in conventional silos providing they are adequately sealed immediately after filling. When included in steer rations, H.M. corn improves feed efficiency and produces gain at a lower feed cost than with dried corn.

In dairy cattle rations, it can be safely used as the basal grain. It is palatable and an excellent source of T.D.N.

With Swine, time to market will be delayed slightly because of the higher moisture in H.M. corn, but feed conversion on a dry matter basis will be the same as dry corn rations. □

TABLE 1. — Average weights, gains and feed consumption of steers — Trial 1

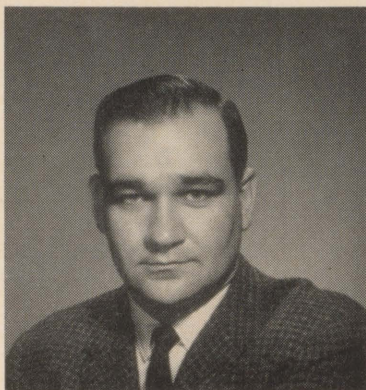
	High-Moisture corn	Dried corn
<u>Weights and gains</u>		
Average initial weights, lbs.	729	755
Average gain, 98 days, lbs.	262	212
Average daily gain, lbs.	2.67	2.11
<u>Daily feed consumption</u>		
Corn, lbs.	13.8	11.0
Hay, lbs.	7.2	7.3
Concentrate	1.0	1.0
Feed cost per lbs. of gain, ¢	13.0	17.7

TABLE 2 — The comparative feeding value of H.M. and dried corn in swine rations — Trial 1

	H.M. corn	Dried corn
Weight on test, lbs.	81.3	84.9
Average daily gain, lbs.	1.24	1.39
Average age at 200 lbs.	190	177
Feed required per cwt. of gain, lbs.	412	326
Dry feed required per cwt. of gain	315	290
Grades to market — Grade A	6	6
Grade B	2	2

An "idea" school in Wisconsin is pointing the way to making the most of the remarkable technological advances in education. Mark Waldron, director of Extension at Macdonald College, and presently on leave of absence to study at the University of Wisconsin, believes the success of this school could affect rural Canadian education.

THE NEW LOOK IN RURAL EDUCATION



by MARK W. WALDRON

Let's face it. Now that computers and credit cards are replacing the cow and creamery talk in rural communities across Canada, there is a similar change in the technical vocabulary of education. A teacher's planning meeting today sounds like preparations for a rocket launching—as they help guide our children to maturity. Knocking at the door of our schools is the giant fist of educational technology. On the other side of the door is the classroom teacher facing something unknown and frightening—a justified fear that a computer may move into the school to erase the blackboard and take over the teaching.

The Communities: One school that has opened the door, greeted these new ideas in education and welcomed many of them as helping hands is located midway between the rural communities of Mazomanie and Black Earth, Wisconsin. They're very similar to most rural communities in Canada. Agriculture is the prime industry and the two towns depend on the surrounding farm economy for their survival. In one way, though, they are unique because they joined hands in planning and building a school that has become a model for rural schools throughout the mid-west United States. It could serve as a model for rural communities in Canada too.

The new school didn't happen overnight. Consolidation of small schools started in 1951 in each of the two communities. Then in 1961, plans were begun for a single kindergarten through grade XII district merging the two districts which were individually too small to provide the kind of education needed in our modern society. Citizen involvement in building, curriculum and policy planning, was supplemented by consul-

tation with educational specialists from Universities and departments of education and by touring other "idea" schools.

By September 1964, the doors of the Wisconsin Heights High School welcomed 378 students to a totally new learning environment, with a focus on individualized learning and free access to the new tools of teaching.

The School: Approaching from the West, the school looks like a misplaced EXPO '67 pavilion. It sits in a farm field exactly midway between the two communities. On entering the front lobby, you can't help but be surprised by the total absence of the conventional classrooms. There are no student desks, and few blackboards. To the right are the gymnasium and cafeteria which share a mutual stage. To the left are the science laboratories, seminar and lecture rooms. In front are the business education, home economics, arts and crafts, agriculture and music rooms. All these surround the nerve center of the school, the instructional materials center which houses the library, the electronic learning labs, teacher offices, a reading lab and the student development center.

Students participate in four distinct learning situations in any one day — the large group lecture, small group discussions, independent study and teacher-pupil counseling. All the other means of learning are built around these four methods.

Sally Bennett, a grade XI student whose father is a farmer, starts the school day at 8:20 with a class in the large group lecture room. Along with 50 other students, Sally is exposed to new concepts in a subject just as in a lecture at university. The teaching is done by a team of three specialists. Two teachers are in front of the class assisting each other in presenting the concept — similar to a two-man newscast on television. The third teacher is moving among the students answering questions and helping with problems.

At the back of the room is a general-aide—likely one of the women from the local community who helps the teachers by such things as making audiovisuals, collecting money for lunches and tickets, supervising the cafeteria and playground and by taking attendance at class.

Behind the scenes is a teacher-aide, a University student in education who knows the subject matter and basis of the course and helps by correcting assignments and tests and by developing audio-visual presentations to supplement the lectures.

In the front of the classroom is a large translucent screen, behind which are located slide and movie projectors. This is known as the multi-media lab. By using the projectors, supplemented by tape recordings and an overhead projector, the teacher becomes, literally, a pilot in charge of learning.

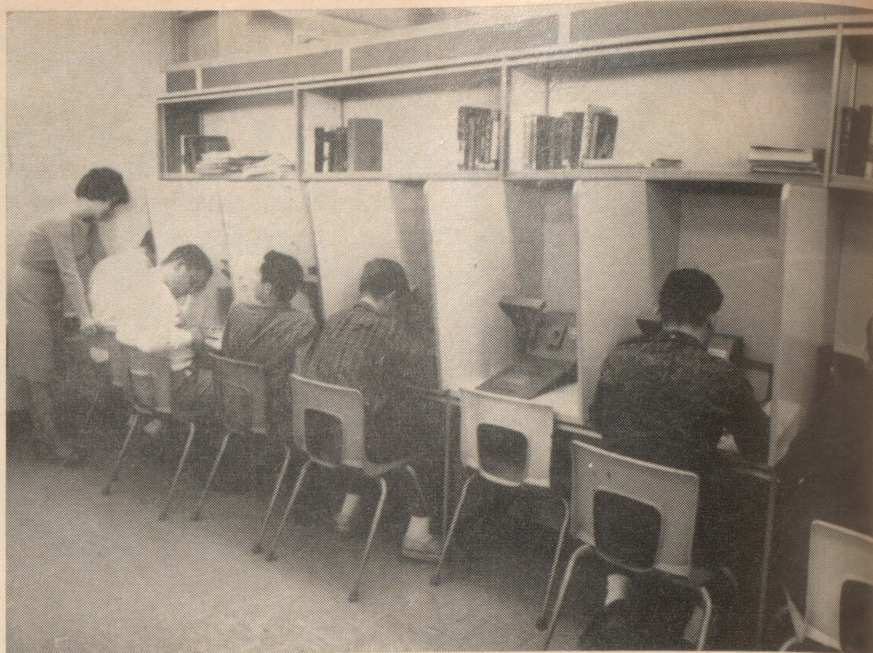
All this is supplemented by an EDEX system of individual student response stations. In front of each student is a row of four buttons. When the teacher asks a question or when a question is projected on the screen, the student presses the response button which he

considers is the correct answer. The teacher, by looking at a series of dials on a control panel can tell who answered correctly, who understood and the collective level of understanding of the total class. On the basis then of a student's indicated level of understanding, he can be directed to a specific small group discussion that would be at his level.

Following the large group lecture, Sally would proceed to a small group, seminar-type of discussion with 12-15 students and a teacher. One student is selected as chairman, another one as a secretary-recorder and an observer who evaluates the discussion. These student roles rotate so that everyone has a chance to be the group leader.

Dennis Rens, Principal of Wisconsin Heights thinks that students, through the small group discussions, have a chance to develop new ideas and then to try them out to see how they match or disagree with those of others.

Following the small group discussion, Sally would then be ready for independent study. She would go to the instructional materials center where she could borrow books, articles and records to supplement the earlier learning. If she felt she had missed a point in the lecture, she could listen to a taped version of the large class and could review the visuals that accompanied it. She could also work on an individual project, possibly a science experiment or making a new spring coat, for which



The large group — small group — individual focus is an integral part of the school. Students use individual carrels in learning and reviewing.

she would receive credit just as though she were in class.

The opportunity to meet and talk with the teachers on an individual basis is an important part of this new type of learning. There are no "teachers desks" in classrooms simply because there are no traditional classrooms. Instead each teacher has a private of-

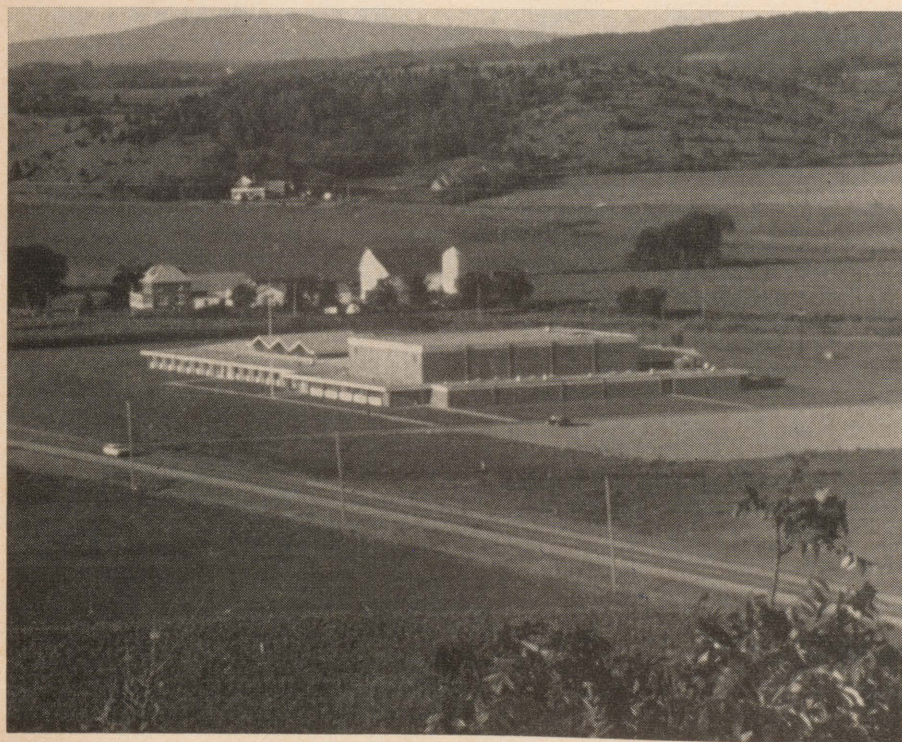
fice where students can get additional help with their studies or can talk about career plans or personal problems. If the teacher suggests remedial work, there are programmed courses and teaching machines, language labs which are also used for teaching typing and shorthand by tape recordings and special reading laboratories.

All this new technology is combined with the honor system of student self-government. One of the impressive facts about this school is the vigor and excitement of the students in planning social events, sports, and the school newspaper as well as participating in this "idea" school.

Results: It is obvious that the students love this new school. Parents' opinions support the students, for they too can participate by attending adult evening classes. At first, the teachers were hesitant, but those who were traditional and conservative, left. The new ones claim they could not, and would not want to, teach in any of the more traditional schools. Most enthusiastic of all though, is the local school board, proud of the improved quality of education and the success of the first graduates.

This "idea" school has been suggested as a model for rural schools everywhere. It combines the latest in educational technology with the utmost in concern for the student's success. Canadians should seriously study this new look in rural education. Thursday is visitor's day at Wisconsin Heights. Your visit would be welcomed on Thursday or any other day, to see this new look in rural education. □

The radical design of the Wisconsin Heights High School represents an intelligent combination of human resources and educational technology.



Permanent Press grew out of attempts to produce satisfactory wash-and-wear fabrics. At its best, this process gives excellent results but not all Perma Press finishes are equally good and the consumer should investigate the fabrics she buys.

Permanent Press*

By Muriel Rogers



Permanent Press is one of the modern miracles in fabric finishing. It goes one step beyond wash-and-wear and fulfills the unkept promise made for that too often disappointing fabric. Wash-and-wear was made with the idea of treating a fabric to prevent the formation of wrinkles and to keep sharp pleat creases during wear and machine laundering. It was achieved by treating the fabric with a cross-linking chemical or resin which was then cured immediately by heat. This process set a smooth, flat shape. The fabric was said to have developed a memory of this smooth, flat state and so returned to it after crushing or wetting. However, pleats tended to disappear, seams often puckered and the fabric lost its original crisp smoothness. At best, the garment had the conventional flat look. Perma Press, on the other hand, SHAPES the garment permanently and this shape lasts as long as the fabric.

There is a distinction between Perma Press and Durable Crease. Perma Press garments have a permanent shape, permanent pleats and smooth, unpuckered seams. They shed wrinkles, machine wash and dry, and look fresh without ironing. Durable Crease refers only to those garments whose pressed pleats will stay sharp when machine washed and dried, without re-pressing. Durable Crease, therefore, has a much narrower meaning.

Perma Press began as a specialized finish for men's and boy's pants. Now it is used on men's sport and dress shirts; women's slacks, blouses and skirts; other types of sportswear; children's wear; and fabrics for the home such as sheets, draperies and slip-covers.

Perma Press Processes

There are two basic types of Perma Press finishes: the post-cure and the pre-cure

The post-cure method is generally

used on blends of polyester (Terylene, Dacron or Fortrel) and cotton; stretch denims with a stretch nylon warp and cotton weft; and stretch blends of polyester, cotton and spandex (Lycra). The fabric is impregnated with a cross-linking chemical, usually a resin, which reacts only with the cotton component. It is dried at low temperatures so that a minimum of cross-linking occurs. The fabric is said to be sensitized. It is then cut, sewn, pressed and finally cured permanently in the shaped garment form in a special finishing oven at high temperatures.

The pre-cure is generally used on polyester-cotton or cotton-nylon blends but chiefly on stretch denims. The material is impregnated with the cross-linking chemical and is fully cured in the flat state at the mill. It is then cut, sewn, and pressed with enough heat and pressure to re-shape it in the garment form. Here the shaping is done mainly on the polyester or nylon fibres which soften slightly, take on the new shape, then set permanently when cooled.

The home dressmaker will realize that these fabrics are not for her. No home has the equipment to provide the temperatures and pressures required to shape and set the fabrics after stitching.

Problems and Limitations

Not all Perma Press finishes have been perfected yet. Depending on the

methods and chemicals used, several problems still have to be overcome. The colour range is limited. Some fabrics tend to discolour or yellow. Some are stiff, some develop odours, some wear where one surface rubs against another. Garments are difficult to alter, and some shrink. And, very important to the consumer, prices are high.

Research is still going on to find more dyes which will not be affected by the resins and the high temperatures used in processing, and also for resins which will not yellow with age.

At first, rubbing wear was a problem with cotton because it deteriorated under the chemicals and the high temperatures which have to be used. Blending with nylon or one of the polyesters gives it increased strength and resistance to abrasion.

The odour problem is serious. It varies with the process, the temperature, the weather and the cloth. It has at least been reduced with the development of new chemical compounds.

Higher prices are the result of adding this finish. For example, the problems to be overcome in selling Perma Press bed sheets include the need to improve the softness of the fabric, offer greater durability than all-cotton sheets, and overcome the price resistance through educational campaigns showing that the cost-increase brings value-increase in durability and ease-of-care.

Care

Read the labels. Some Perma Press finishes are better than others and instructions differ. One company guarantees complete satisfaction without any special care, another recommends that the garments be removed from the dryer as soon as the machine stops to prevent wrinkles being locked in by the heat. Care labels can be used as guides to the excellence of the finish as well as the care.

Permanent Press is the most recent miracle in fabric finishing, but as with all modern textile miracles, the consumer must be the final judge of the product. □

* Condensation of a term paper on textiles, written by Miss Muriel Rogers, Third Year; School of Household Science, Macdonald College.

THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE

BY THE
QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

Compiled by T. Pickup of the Information and Research Service,
Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

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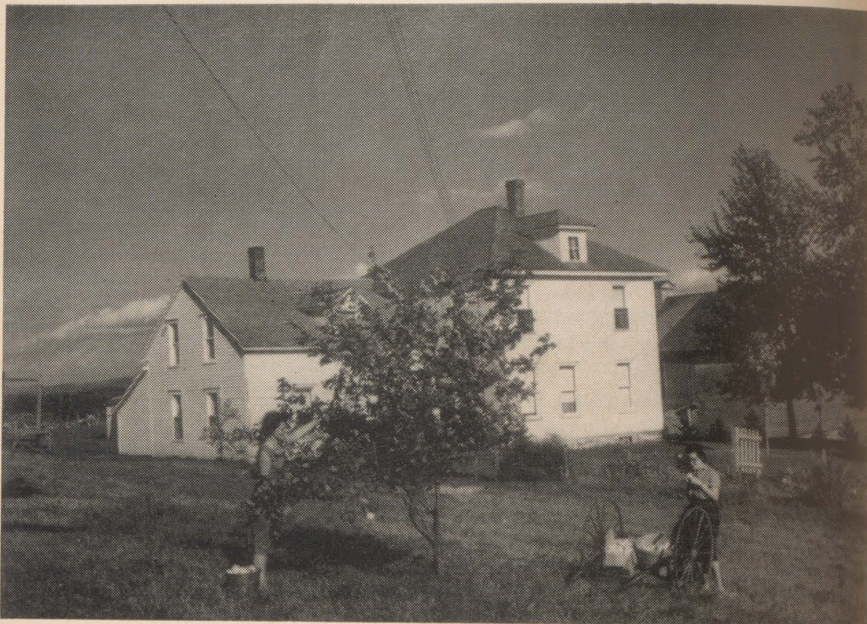
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Retail Inspection

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
OMER BEAUDOIN

THE McINTOSH RED APPLE



Apple-picking time on the farm of Mrs. H. Leblond at Inverness in Megantic County.

Canada's most famous apple variety and the one that is still dominant across the country — the McIntosh Red has a history that goes back more than 170 years.

The contribution of the outstanding variety was the work of John McIntosh, the United Empire Loyalist who left his farm in the Mohawk Valley of New York State to settle at Dundela, Ont., and of his son Allan, who was born on the Dundas Country farm in 1815.

It was in 1796 that John McIntosh, while clearing brush on his new property, came across a few young apple trees. The seedlings were still small enough to be transplanted and they were moved to a fenced plot close to the house.

How the seedlings got there in the first place is not known definitely. But their apples were something like those of the Fameuse trees brought to Quebec from Normandy in the 17th century and it is presumed that the seedlings had been sown by some early French settler.

Only a few of the trees were to survive. Among those that did, however, was one that proved to be exceptional

and it became the parent tree of the McIntosh Red apple variety.

It was shortly after Allan's birth in 1815 that the father began to develop his orchard in earnest. He grew seedlings, planting some in his orchard and selling others to farmers in the district. By the time Allan was five years old, the father had a thriving nursery business under way at his farm.

But of all the trees in the McIntosh orchard, none equalled the one particular tree that had been found in the brush. By now it had become the center of attraction for farmers in the area, winning acclaim for the excellence of its apples, its big yields, and its hardiness.

How to propagate this outstanding species and make it available to other growers was a problem that remained unsolved until 1835. The McIntoshes were aware that grafting was required to do this but they didn't know how to perform the operation — nor did anyone else in the district. Moreover, there were no agricultural schools or government departments at this time to which they could turn for help.

Father and son already had tried

(continued on page 14)

PAYMENTS TO MILK PRODUCERS GUARANTEED

The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent, has announced the names of the members of the advisory committee which is to help the Agricultural Marketing Board to draw up and apply regulations concerning guarantees required of milk dealers to ensure payments to their producer-suppliers.

The members are Mr. Henry Vermette of Vermette & Fils, Saint-Agapit; Mr. Jean Granger, of Granger Frères Ltd., Saint Jean; Mr. Adrien Patenaude, president of Rosemont

Dairy Inc. of Montreal; Mr. Isidore Martin, farmer and president of Granby agricultural cooperative; and Mr. Jean Joseph Savard, secretary of La Chaîne coopérative du Saguenay.

The formation of the committee was provided for in Bill 46 which was assented to on the 14th of April 1967. This bill has amended the Dairy Products Act to allow the Agricultural Marketing Board to issue policies in favour of milk dealers in order to guarantee payment to their producer-suppliers.



Mr. Maurice Surprenant of Saint-Valentin, St-Jean, with Mona Albert Artis, the seven-year-old cow whose BCA's of 128 for milk and 155 for cream make her the pride of the herd.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

THE NEW FOOD REGULATIONS

Speaking to members of the Montreal Farmers' Club, the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent, said that by dwelling on the clause in the new Food Regulations which deals with inscriptions in French, people have completely lost sight of the

Mrs. Gilles Martel with her daughter Suzanne in a four-acre field of tomatoes at Chambly. Mrs. Martel raised the young plants in frames herself.



purpose of the regulations, namely to ensure the honest selling of pure and wholesome food.

Pointing out that prime importance is attached in the regulations to protecting the consumer, Mr. Vincent went on to define their scope. They only refer to operations carried out within the boundaries of Quebec. Food products coming from elsewhere are only affected from the time they are placed on sale in Quebec: those intended for sale outside Quebec must, at the moment they leave Quebec, satisfy federal regulations, which then become the only ones that apply to them.

Mr. Vincent said that the Food Regulations contain rules of hygiene covering all foodstuffs and everything used in their production or preparation, from source to consumer. These rules also apply to the operations, employees, material, premises, buildings and vehicles involved.

As regards honest dealing, the regulations contain clauses designed to prevent any fraud or misunderstanding about the nature and composition of a food product or about anything connected with the product or its sale. They specifically require that all food products offered for sale shall bear the necessary markings to ensure honest selling and they provide, of course, for the control measures needed to ensure their enforcement.

Under the heading of markings, article 38 stipulates that "all markings

and notations relating to the product, in whatever manner or form they may be, must be exact, truthful and sincere and must not be susceptible of any possible confusion or misunderstanding".

Article 38 also requires that inscriptions relating to products shall appear in French. It does not rule out the simultaneous use of another language but it does recognize the right of French to appear at least on equal terms with any language. It does, however, permit the use of documents accompanying the sale and printed only in the language of the buyer. The second paragraph of this article reads as follows:

"The use of French is obligatory in all inscriptions, and inscriptions in another language must not take precedence over those in French. This regulation does not apply to a document accompanying the sale and drawn up in the language of the buyer".

"The principle laid down in this article is evident", said Mr. Vincent. "In order to fully ensure honest sales, as required by article 39, the exclusive use of a language which is not that of the large majority of Quebec consumers cannot be tolerated".

Mr. Vincent also emphasized that the clause insisting on the use of French does not apply to products placed on sale in Quebec prior to April 15th 1967, and that the regulations would be administered by the Department of Agriculture and Colonization in a "reasonable and judicious" manner. □

A SIMPLER LIFE-FORM THAN A VIRUS?

A number of lines of research on animal and human diseases are forcing biologists to suspect, reluctantly, that a hitherto unsuspected class of infective agents is at work—a class of agents as different from viruses as viruses are from bacteria. Viruses, in their time, surprised microbiologists by passing through filters that stopped any bacterium, and by reviving after being crystallized. Pathologists are now on the track of things that survive and somehow multiply after, for example, spending over two years in formalin (which kills viruses) and being irradiated for three quarters of an hour with ultraviolet light (which destroys the nucleic acid on which reproduction depends).

There are several strands to the story, still largely independent of one another. One is the work that is being done on the sheep disease known as scrapie (so-called because infected animals suffer an itching that causes them to rub their wool off against trees and fences). Scrapie has an incubation period of anything up to two years, and some workers have taken it to be a hereditary rather than a transmitted disease. The truth seems to be that it is indeed transmissible, but that the agent has genetic preferences which make certain breeds of sheep more susceptible to scrapie than others. It can be transmitted to other species, but appears to acquire preferences for whichever species

it has been infesting. The agent survives storage in the anti-viral medium formalin, and also remains infective after boiling for three hours. Its viability after irradiation with ultraviolet has led to the suggestion that it may be devoid of nucleic acid.

Some of these properties resemble those of a substance known as the encephalotogenic factor (EF). This substance, obtained from the brains of normal animals of various species, causes guinea-pigs to suffer a single bout of an illness called allergic encephalomyelitis (AE). Both the scrapie factor and EF, whatever they are, have the same endurance of extreme physical and chemical treatments. Dr Iain Pattison and Katharine M. Jones, of the Institute of Research on Animal Diseases, Compton, Berkshire, find that the scrapie agent and EF are different substances but are perhaps of a similar nature: EF is thought to be a "basic protein" ("basic" in the sense that it reacts with acids) and Pattison and Jones suggest that the scrapie factor too is either a basic protein or is associated with one. *The Veterinary Record*, Vol. 80, p.2).

Now, basic proteins are far simpler compounds than the genetic materials known collectively as nucleic acids, and would not be expected to be able to reproduce themselves. And, true enough, EF does not but the scrapie factor does.

For the moment, it is only possible to surmise that a basic protein could get into the cell nucleus of a healthy animal and tamper with the genetic machinery in such a way that more of the same basic protein is produced.

All this has considerable consequence from the purely scientific standpoint. It also seems to have direct medical importance. For one thing, multiple sclerosis, like scrapie, is a progressive degenerative disease of the nervous system, and it was recently discovered that an extract from the brain of a multiple sclerosis patient, injected into sheep could cause something very like scrapie. Another link is with a brain disease known as *kuru* (rough translation: "the shivers"), which appeared about 45 years ago in a tribe of cannibals in New Guinea and is now the tribe's most common cause of death. Like scrapie, *kuru* was at first assumed to be genetic. Both have very similar effects on the brain when viewed under a microscope. *Kuru* has now been artificially transmitted from the brains of dead tribesmen (to chimpanzees): the incubation period of the unknown agent is about two years. Obviously, the next step in this direction is to try extracts from *kuru* sufferers on sheep. On the biochemical front, efforts to analyse the scrapie factor continue.

(From "New Scientist")

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN QUEBEC, DECEMBER 1, 1966

The Agriculture Section of the Quebec Bureau of Statistics issues estimates of the number of livestock and poultry on Quebec farms as at December 1, 1966, by economic region and by county. Figures for December 1965 are included for purposes of comparison.

For the convenience of those who use our statistics, we are including data on animal products in this issue. The reader is referred to the table of contents for details.

CATTLE AND CALVES: As at December 1, 1966, the number of cattle on the province's farms was 1,720,000 against an estimated 1,731,000 in December 1965, a decrease of 0.6 per cent. The number of milk cows rose from 1,058,000 in December 1965 to 1,062,000 in December 1966, a rise of 0.4 per cent. There has been a slight increase in the number of calves. As at December 1, 1966, there were 330,000 calves against 324,000 in December 1965, an increase of 1.9 per cent.

SHEEP: Estimated at 76,000 head as at December 1, 1966 against 77,000 head in December 1965, sheep and lambs registered a 1.3 per cent decrease.

HORSES: The number of horses

continued to go down. It fell from 70,000 in December 1965, to 63,000 in December 1966, a decrease of 10.0 per cent.

HOGS: As at December 1, 1966, the number of hogs on Quebec farms was estimated at 1,066,000 as compared with 910,000 in December 1965, an increase of 17.1 per cent.

Hogs 6 months old and over numbered 335,000 as compared with 246,000 the previous year. The number of hogs under 6 months old rose from 646,000 in December 1965 to 731,000 in December 1966, an increase of 13.2 per cent.

The 1966 fall production (young pigs saved from June to November) was estimated at 1,016,000 as compared with 900,000 in the fall of 1965. The number of sows farrowed was 127,000 against 112,000 for the corresponding period in 1965, an increase of 13.4 per cent.

According to the December 1966 farm survey, 145,000 sows are expected to farrow between December 1966 and May 1967. This would mean a 17.9 per cent increase over the 1965-66 figure (123,000).

HENS AND CHICKENS: As at December 1, 1966, the number of hens and chickens on farms was estimated at 16,670,000, compared with 15,500,000 in 1965. This total was distributed as follows (the 1965 figures are given in brackets): chicks, under two months old, 9,600,000 (8,950,000); pullets two to six months old, kept for laying, 1,200,000 (1,040,000); laying hens and pullets, six months old and over, 4,210,000 (4,170,000); all other poultry, two months old and over, not kept for laying 1,660,000 (1,340,000).

TURKEYS: As at December 1, 1966, the number of turkeys was estimated at 970,000 as compared with 830,000 in 1965, an increase of 16.9 per cent.

GEESE: As at December 1, 1966, the number of geese was estimated at 7,000, the same figure as in 1965.

DUCKS: As at December 1, 1966, the number of ducks was estimated at 54,000 against 48,000 in 1965, an increase of 12.5 per cent.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

AGRICULTURE IN QUEBEC



A typical Quebec farming scene at Ste-Marguerite in Dorchester County.

The territory of Quebec takes in three climatic zones with their associated soil orders, namely (from north to south): tundra, taiga (or subarctic), and temperate or (humid).

Farming in Quebec is confined to the temperate zone, which is characterized by a mean temperature higher than 50°F during at least four months of the year. The length of the growing season (frost-free period) ranges from 60 to 160 days with an annual precipitation of 30 to 50 inches depending on the region.

The predominant soil group of Quebec is the podzol, usually sandy, acid, and lacking inplant nutrients. In the plain of Montreal there are extensive areas of fine-textured soils (dark grey gleys, gley soils, and eluviated gley soils) which are less acid than the podzols and also richer in organic matter and plant nutrients. In the lowlands of a number of regions there are alluvial soils and muck soils with great agricultural potential.

Quebec's farms (95,777 according to the census of 1961) cover a total of fourteen million acres (or 11.6% of the inhabited area), of which 7,800,000

are cleared and 5,200,000 have been brought under cultivation.

In 1961, the average Quebec farm had a capital investment (land and buildings, machinery and equipment, livestock and poultry) of \$17,000, a gross income of \$5,400 and a realized net income of \$1,994. The proportion of farms having annual cash farm sales worth \$2,500 or more rose from 26.1% in 1951 to 40% in 1961.

In 1965, the total cash income of Quebec agriculture (including \$6.75 million in subsidies to support the price of dairy products) was \$513.32 million.

Animal productions account for over 85% of Quebec's cash farm income: in 1965 they brought in an estimated \$431.58 million in cash returns, made up as follows (in millions of dollars): dairy products, 190.8; hogs, 82.38; butcher cattle and calves, 68.44; poultry, 56.05; eggs, 28.65; sheep and lambs, 0.88; other animal products 4.30. Dairy farming is the mainstay of Quebec agriculture.

The principal plant productions — on an acreage basis — are as follows (in millions of acres): tame hay, 3.4; pastures, 2.31; oats, 1.16. The field crops

consist of mixed grains, silage corn, barley, linseed flax, buckwheat, dry peas and beans, field roots, and two of the more important cash crops, namely potatoes and sugar beets, which brought in \$13.10 million and \$1.82 million respectively in 1965. Grain corn, which was introduced into Quebec only a few years ago, now occupies about 10,000 acres in the Montreal plain and is on the increase.

Fruit crops (apples, strawberries, raspberries, and wild blueberries) brought in \$11.64 million; vegetables, \$15.50 million; forestry and maple products from farm woodlots, \$19.16 million and tobacco \$4.29 million.

Agricultural production in Quebec exceeds the domestic market requirements in the case of dairy products, veal, broiler chickens, farm forestry products, maple syrup and maple sugar, blueberries, carrots, beans, sweet corn, and (in some years) apples: it is deficient as regards beef, mutton and lamb, eggs, turkey, feedstuffs, (oats, barley, grain corn, and milling by-products), various fruits and vegetables, potatoes, honey, cigarette tobacco, and sugar. □

ORCHARD PESTS

The popular saying that there is a bug for everything is a myth, according to F.T. Lord of the Canada Department of Agriculture research station at Kentville, Nova Scotia.

"It's much worse than that. Almost every plant has more than one pest, and often many species attack it. Nova Scotia apple trees are set upon by about 80 pests", this researcher points out.

Actually more than 400 different kinds of insects have been found on apple trees, but most of them are harm-

less. Many are of no importance because they feed on dead bark. Others do a lot of good because they destroy pests. The "good" kinds are an important reason why the 80 pests are not more numerous.

Sprays destroy large numbers of insects and care has to be taken that the spraying does not do more harm than good.

"When we destroy natural enemies but not the pest, sensational increases

may follow. In these instances, the number of different kinds of insects present may be low but the number of individuals within a species may be high", Mr. Lord says.

"Numbers alone don't tell the whole story. A heavy, uncontrolled outbreak of the European red mite could number as high as 20,000,000 mites per tree and cause considerable damage in a tree bearing a heavy apple crop. But 400 codling moths in the same tree could cause even more serious losses".

growing trees from seed of the original McIntosh but, as they expected, the fruit produced eventually by the seedling was no match for that from the parent tree.

Finding the seedling tree in 1796 was a stroke of luck. Luck was involved again — this time in the spring of 1835 when the McIntoshes hired an itinerant worker who arrived at the farm looking for a job. He was from the United States and, it turned out, he knew how to graft apple trees.

By the time he quit the McIntosh farm later that year he had taught Allan how to perform the operation.

During the winter of 1835-36 Allan and his father worked at the job of grafting slips, or scions, from their prize tree on two- and three-year-old crab apple seedlings. These were then packed in sawdust and stored in the cellar until spring when many were planted in the McIntosh orchard and the rest offered for sale.

Grafting seedlings in the winter, planting them in the spring and looking after their orchard made the following years busy ones for the McIntosh family. Allan became a frequent traveller throughout the district, selling seedlings and teaching farmers the art of grafting apple trees.

Although the McIntosh enjoyed only a local reputation for some time, its renown began to spread. By about 1900 it had become well-established in eastern Canada and it went on to become one of the leading varieties in North America.

Other varieties have appeared since but the McIntosh is still the one most widely grown in this country. In 1965, for example, it accounted for slightly more than 50 per cent of the 21,435,000 bushels of apples grown that year in Canada.

The original tree, a young seedling when it was discovered in 1796, outlived both the father and the son. John died in 1845, Allan in 1899. The tree, located about 15 feet from the house, was badly damaged when fire levelled the building in 1893; but the branches on the side farthest from the blaze continued to bear fruit until 1908 when the old and famous tree finally expired.

In 1912 a granite monument, paid for by popular subscription, was erected on the McIntosh property in memory of the father and his famous tree. (From "this Month with CDA")

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

RETAIL INSPECTION

CDA's General Service Division, which is primarily responsible for retail inspection of food products for the Production and Marketing Branch, is extending its operations into the cities of Montreal and Quebec.

Etienne Loranger has been appointed Area Supervisor for the province of Quebec, effective April 1, 1967. From his office at 400 Youville Square, Montreal, he will supervise retail inspection work in the two cities, cargo inspection at the Port of Montreal, and manpower assistance programs to other divisions of the P & M Branch. Staff is now being recruited and the service is expected to be in operation by mid-summer.

Mr. Loranger graduated from Laval University in 1956. For the last 11 years he has served with the Livestock Division in positions of responsibility.

NEW MARKETING BOARD MEMBER

The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent, has announced the appointment of Mr. Gilles Prigent as member of the Quebec Agricultural Marketing Board in the place of Mr. Philippe Pariseault. Mr. Prigent has been acting as legal adviser and executive secretary to the Board since May 1963.

Mr. Prigent was born at Lachute in 1934 and was awarded the degree of B.A. by the University of Ottawa in 1955. In 1956 he obtained a master's degree in political economy and, in the same year, a certificate in labour relations from the school of social sciences. He was graduated in law in 1959 after brilliant studies which earned him the Governor General's medal, the Favreau prize for the best thesis on civil law, the Fauteux prize for first place in the law degree examinations, and the Bédard prize for the best examination paper in commercial and administrative law. He was called to the bar of the Province of Quebec in 1960.

From 1959 to 1960, Mr. Prigent served as a specialist with the Agricultural Marketing Board and in November 1960 he was appointed legal adviser to the Board. Between February 1962 and May 1963 he was the Board's secretary as well as its legal adviser.

REALISTIC MEASURES

Speaking to members of the Drummondville branch of the Corporation of Agronomes at a recent day, Mr. René Bernatchez, M.L.A. for Lotbinière and parliamentary assistant to the

Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, said that in its farm policy the Quebec Government is striving to apply realistic measures, increase administrative efficiency, and provide farmers with all the services necessary to ensure the profitability of their enterprises.

Mr. Bernatchez outlined the main features of the Government's agricultural programme, namely: crop insurance, improvement of milk quality, surface and sub-drainage of farmlands, consolidation of dairy plants, and increased accessibility of sources of farm credit. He asked for the agronomes' cooperation in applying these measures, pointing out that their help is indispensable to the success of any farm programme. He also said that he believed agricultural representatives should have frequent contacts with the farmers and visit their farms. In order to allow them more time for these tasks, the authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization are trying to simplify the office work of the agricultural advisers.

APPOINTED MANAGER

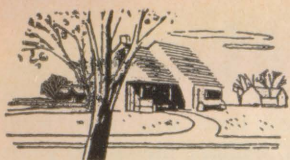
The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent, has announced the appointment of Mr. Léo Filion as manager of the beet sugar refinery at Saint-Hilaire.

Mr. Filion was born in 1914 at Ste-Thérèse de Blainville in Terrebonne County and studied at Oka Agricultural Institute where he took his degree in 1936. In 1938, he obtained a degree in commerce from l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales de Montréal.

He was a member of the staff of the Farm Economics Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture until 1941 and assistant director of the Service from 1941 to 1944. Subsequently he became general secretary of the Quebec Council of Cooperatives and of the Conseil canadien de la Coopération and business manager of the magazine "Ensemble".

In January 1949, he undertook the direction of the public relations and advertising service of the Coopérative Fédérée de Québec and, from 1957, he was the general secretary at the same time.

In 1962, he left the Coopérative Fédérée to become chairman of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the Saint-Sulpice housing corporation. He also directed public relations for the Central Metropolitan Market. In the fall of 1966, he was engaged by the firm of Bélanger, Saint-Jacques, Comtois and Sirotis as coordinator of the profitability Hilaire beet sugar refinery which they were commissioned to carry out.



THE BETTER IMPULSE

News and Views of the Women's Institute of Quebec

WITH COURAGE AND FAITH . . .

December 6, 1866. Mrs. M. Taylor writes an account of early days for the Stanstead Journal: Her family was one of the first settlers of Hatley, Que. Pictures loaned by Mrs. Geo. Patton, Sutton WI, from a collection including photographs by Norman Edson, noted American painter, taken when he was a photographer at Sutton, Que.

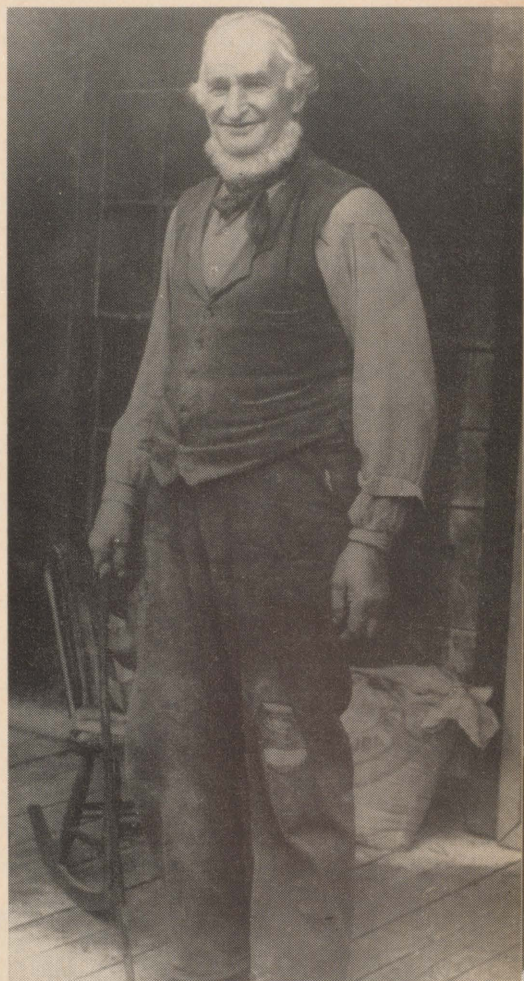
"My father, Jeremiah Lovejoy, moved with his father from Danville, Vt., to Hatley in March 1797. There was then no opening at Derby Line, and but one home on Stanstead Plain. After leaving Stanstead Plain we found an unbroken forest until we reached the opening of Joseph Fish in Hatley. We remained with the family of Mr. Fish about a week, enjoying their hospitality and kindness, and then crossed the river on the ice, and moved into a log house 20 x 10 ft. with a stone and stick chimney in the center, and a fireplace on each side.

"In this cabin, two other families, those of Samuel Fish and Ephraim Moore found a home with us — making in all 6 parents and 15 children. Mr. Moore and his family remained some few weeks, but we did not leave until fall. In the meantime, my father had made a small clearing and sown and

planted a crop from which he raised a supply of provisions for the coming winter. He put up a log house during the season — covering it with long shingles. This was a splendid dwelling compared with our previous one. We moved in as soon as the roof was covered and a sufficient part of the floor of hewn split logs was laid for our bed to stand upon. No windows or chimney.

"It was about the middle of October when we effected our removal. The day was stormy with a heavy fall of snow. Mother made a fire against a temporary stone back in one corner of the cabin and cooked our supper, while father went back after the cow and the remainder of our furniture. By this time the children were 'hungry as bears'. The kettle of 'hasty pudding' was made, and rather than wait for the return of father, with the cow, we chose to eat it at once. We had each selected a clean spruce chip, on which mother gave us our supper of pudding and maple molasses. This was our first meal in our new home.

"Our beds were made of hemlock boughs spread over that part of our dwelling where the floor had not been laid. In the cabin, rude and homely as might have been its conveniences



Osmond Titus, Glen Sutton, Que. All wearing apparel made by his wife. Mr. Titus was a pioneer of Brome County.

Vehicle gentleman is sitting in is a home-made pung. The horse is drinking from a trough dug from hemlock. Gentleman's name was Ned Bronson. Picture was taken in Highwater Quebec, by Norman Edson who now resides in Burton, Washington, U.S.A.



and surroundings, we enjoyed a happiness equal, if not superior to that of the owners of any modern residence with the most costly furniture and furnishings.

"After laying the remaining part of the floor and building a stone and stick chimney, father next fitted up windows. This was done by cutting holes in the walls, in which he put square frames covered with raw sheep skins strained on like a drumhead. Mother's outfit had been rather above those of her neighbors. After fitting up shelves on one side of this dwelling, she was able to display a set of 12 pewter plates, two

large platters and three basins of the same material. These were kept burnished after the old Puritan style — next followed a number of wooden plates and bowls, which were for common use. For special occasions she could furnish a table with six cups and saucers and as many white earthen plates, two pitchers and a sufficient number of pewter teaspoons. Happy days of primeval simplicity!

"Well do I remember the old log house. Father had 'calked it with moss and plastered it with clay,' and with ample fires built against the back of the stone chimney, we could bid defiance to cold and to care.

"Father improved the winter season in falling some ten acres of trees, and after the usual process of limbing and burning in the Spring, planted among the logs, Indian corn, beans, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, cucumbers and melons; and after our crop was harvested, we 'fared sumptuously every day'. We then considered ourselves rich.

"Our stock consisted of two cows, a pair of three year old steers and two sheep. For these we had no pasturage but the wide forest around us in which they often wandered far from home. Through the blessing of Divine Providence, we were not molested by wolves or bears. Led by the tinkling of the bell worn by one of the cows, father usually found them without much difficulty, but in rainy or cloudy weather he often came near to losing himself in the woods. To avoid this dilemma, he fitted up a large hollow log near the house and one of the boys pounded upon it at intervals with a large mallet. This was a rather novel mode of telegraphing, but it answered the purpose.

"When winter came, our cattle were gathered home, without any shelter, except what nature had given them, were fed in a spruce grove near the house, and contented with their supply of cornstalks, browse, and other fodder, came out in good condition in the Spring. This arrangement continued until we were able to build a log barn and hovel and enlarge our clearing so as to furnish hay and pasturage.

"By the time our stock had been wintered and father had sowed and planted his crop for the second Spring, our supply of provisions was exhausted, and he was under the necessity of going to Vermont and hiring out to get bread. During his absence we had to subsist upon a very short allowance. The day before his return mother had cooked the last morsel of food in the house. She made a small quantity of porridge from a handful of beans — and this eaten without bread or salt, served for our dinner and supper. The next day we had nothing to eat.

"In the evening father returned, bringing a bag of cornmeal upon his back. A kettle of hasty pudding furnished us a good supper, and as we gathered around the family altar that night, thanksgiving might have been heard from the happy few in our humble dwelling.

"The meal which father had brought lasted us until another harvest was ready. The meal and the milk from one of our cows supplied us until the harvest season, and from that time, we never again experienced the want of good and wholesome food.

"We raised a small crop of flax, which, with our wool, we worked into clothing — carding, spinning, weaving

(our loom was an original one), coloring and making up — all within our own family. Our summer clothes were made from flax and tow. The cloth called tow and linen was taken from the loom and, without bleaching, made up and worn until by washing it had become white. We then colored our dresses with white maple bark and copperas.

"Mother was particular in having us neat and tidy on the Sabbath. She washed our clothes on Saturdays, and by pounding them on a flat stone or the surface of a smooth log with a mallet, they had a glossy appearance. No family in the settlement were dressed better than ours.

"Boys and girls, whether large or small, went to meeting barefooted. The older young men and maidens generally carried their shoes and stockings in their hands, and would put them on before entering the place of meeting and take them off as soon as they came out. Our straw hats and bonnets, though coarse, were sufficiently fashionable.

"The winter clothing of father and the boys was made on this wise: The woolen cloth was taken from the loom and put into a barrel with soap and water and fulled by pounding it with a pestle. It was then colored with butter-nut bark and made into trowsers and spencers as occasion might require. Our garments were homespun, but they were substantial and comfortable. Compared with the more ample dress of modern date, they might have been considered behind the times; but it is much to be doubted whether the mothers of the present age would, if thrown upon their own resources and industry, be willing to make the efforts we did to sustain themselves and their families respectively in honest poverty. (Ed. Note. When she speaks of 'modern times' she was speaking of 100 years ago.)

"Notwithstanding the disadvantages to which we were subjected, the table linen, pocket handkerchiefs, coverlets, and other articles made by the mothers and maidens of those days would compare favorably with many of the best fabrics. To the untiring industry and perseverance of our fathers, and especially to our mothers, we are indebted for all the blessings of domestic and civilized life which we now enjoy.

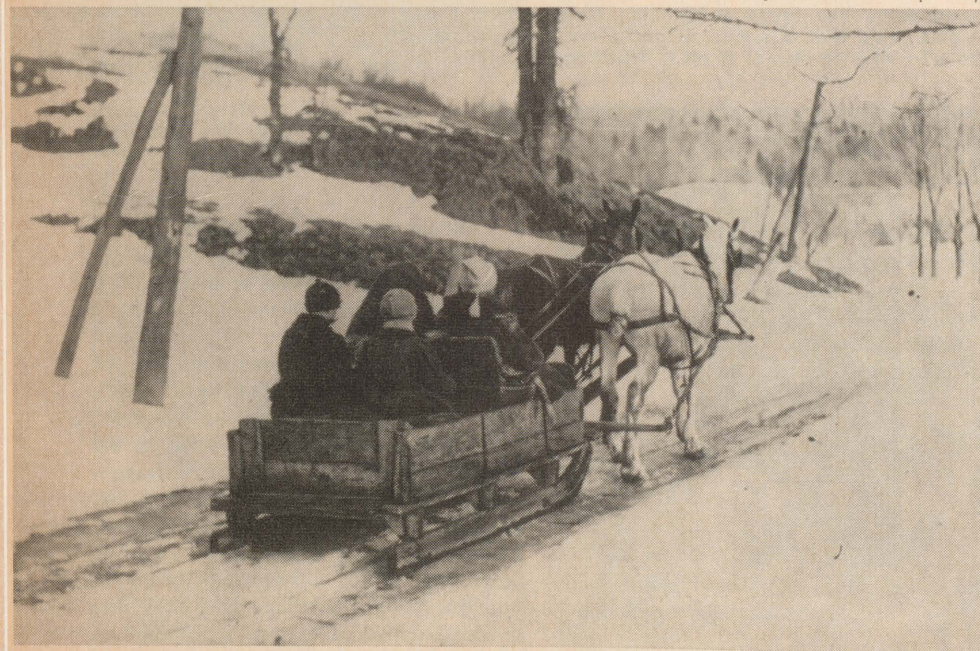
"We had no schools or ministers of the gospel, but we had the Sabbath. Far away from the sound of the church going bell and the privileges of the sanctuary, we enjoyed the Divine Presence and blessing in our day of rest.

"Several families had moved in from the United States; among whom that of Stephen Burroughs of world-wide noto-

(continued on page 20)

A Farm family on their way to church on a long-ago Sunday morning.

(Norman Edson photo)



The Month With The W. I.

ARGENTEUIL: Arundel: Rev. Father Potvin of Huberdeau showed films on accidents on the farm, and on hailstorms in the west; thirty ladies from a Huberdeau organization were guests at the meeting; held successful blind auction, and also a 500-card party.

Brownsburg: A trophy case and a centennial flag donated by the branch to the school, were dedicated by Rev. C. Woods; Dr. Jean Morin, guest speaker, spoke on contagious diseases, the effect of drugs, and breast cancer, followed by a question-and-answer period; held a film evening, with members of three other branches as guests, and over 100 in attendance at this agriculture meeting; sale of slips and bulbs held. **Dalesville-Louisa** held their centennial night; rolcall was name a prominent figure of 1867 and tell something about him; centennial quiz held, after which a taffy party was enjoyed; good reports given on provincial semi-annual, and on county annual meetings. **Frontier** held their grandmothers' meeting, when members brought an antique or other article of interest, which was displayed with the history of same given; two members enacted an amusing skit; at their agriculture meeting, rolcall was answered by an "agricultural joke"; selection read, entitled "What is a Farmer?"; slips and bulbs sold; two contests held on flowers and on trees. **Jerusalem-Bethany:** held a program based on the format of TV's "Front Page Challenge", with guests Miss Gertrude Hudson, Mrs. G. Dobbie and Mrs. G. McGibbon participating; rolcall named a product tried recently, and liked; donations to Lachute brownie and cub packs; at their agriculture meeting there was **100% attendance**; Mr. A. McElroy, student at Macdonald College, spoke on courses offered in agriculture; tips on gardening given.

Lachute: Mrs. Hungerbuhler, member, showed beautiful coloured slides taken on her recent trip to New Zealand and Hawaii; these slides, along with her commentary were much enjoyed; Mrs. G. McGibbon gave very interesting report of the annual meeting of the Consumers Association of Canada. **Pioneer:** Mr. A. Whiteway showed film on artificial respiration, which demonstrated how superior the mouth-to-mouth method for revival is compared to other methods; followed by question and answer period; rolcalls gave health hints, slogans or a remedy for an illness; collected articles for Christmas stockings; at agriculture meeting, Mrs. J. Bradley, convener, read articles on potatoes and their storage, and on trees

for the Canadian pavilion at Expo; rolcall named an early spring vegetable; Mrs. D. Rodger was auctioneer for very profitable sale of plants and bulbs; competition "Find the Hidden Vegetables" won by Mrs. S. Armstrong. **Upper Lachute East End:** Mr. Bert Moore, guest, spoke on accounting, from the first systems used to those of the present day, followed by question-and-answer period when many questions concerning income tax for the farmer were answered; excellent reports heard on provincial and on county board meetings; pennies for friendship collected; for rolcall named a flower and exchanged plant slips; welcomed a new member; report given on the "Coming Events Book" which is the branch centennial project; bee held to complete centennial quilt, and quilt was on display and arrangements made for its sale; this year's afghan for the Red Cross was also displayed; 21 Christmas stockings filled; each member received a centennial pin.

BROME: Abercorn received centennial pins for each member; Christmas stocking material cut and given out by Mrs. Page; very interesting letter from a W. I. member in Manchester, England was read; donated to Sutton high school fund for sending needy children to Expo; W.I. pin presented to Mrs. Fretorst in appreciation for her painting our W.I. plaque; planted flower plants and bulbs in grounds of the W.I. hall. **Knowlton's Landing** gave substantial donation to local schools to help send pupils to Expo; donated books to children's Library in Mansonville intermediate School; article read from the Sherbrooke Record "Fifteen Years Ago" about Knowlton Landing W.I. **South Bolton** had the motto "Women Are Now People!"; brought gifts for Christmas stockings.

CHATEAUGUAY - HUNTINGDON: County, branches and individual members again supported the annual Chateaugay valley music festival, giving time, and "taxi" service, and scholarship donations. Many members viewed the centennial caravan, which started its Quebec tour at Huntingdon. **Aubrey-Riverfield:** talk by Mrs. R. Clifford of Ormstown's Barrie Memorial Hospital on "Nurses Yesterday and Today"; successful plant and white Elephant Sales; Christmas Stockings begun. **Dundee** donated to Save the Children fund in lieu of Christmas stockings; donated to United Nations seminar student. **Hemmingford:** Mr. Norris Sample, local farmer, spoke on the Southwest Protestant Settlement Society, of which he

is president, telling of its origin, and its present function; original poems entered by members in W.I. contests were read; Mr. H. Warner, Firner, were read; Mr. H. Warner, Fire Chief of the Hemmingford volunteers spoke on fire prevention, and the work of the fire department; Mr. M. Fortin, director of Hemmingford golf club, spoke on the club and its expansion; used greeting cards sent to India, and to Trinidad, and to Montreal religious order. **Huntingdon** gave hints on use of leftover foods; sale of plants and bulbs; for rolcall all had to wear a cotton dress. **Ormstown:** Mr. J. Sproule, McGill student in electrical engineering, spoke on his hobby "Bees".

COMPTON: Brookbury donated substantial amount toward purchase of a respirator; rolcall was a collection for pennies for friendship; catered for a shower. **Bury** also donated large sum to respirator fund; are sponsoring an essay contest, for grades 6-11, on "What Expo Means to Me", with Expo admission tickets as prizes; presented the retiring treasurer, Mrs. E. Morrison, with a gift in recognition of 20 years service as treasurer. **Canterbury** continued campaign for purchase of respirator; held seed guessing contest. **East Angus** entertained Mrs. S. Batley, county president, who addressed the meeting; rolcall gave mending hints; refreshments included a cake made from a recipe over 100 years old. **Sawyerville** planted shrubs on the town lot as a centennial project; held a cooking quiz with prizes, arranged by home economics convener. All branches report filling Christmas stockings, and donating clothing to Save the Children. **GASPE: DARTMOUTH RIVER** entertained county convention. **Gaspe** sold homemade candy; filling Christmas stockings; donations to school prizes, kindergarten to grade 5, and to CARE; interesting articles on dahlias, Ontario citizens and centennial, tranquillizers, world hunger and the Christian; pennies for friendship collected. **Haldimand** filled Christmas stockings; donated records to students at Gaspe High for their record hop; heard amusing account on "The Agonies of Automated Gardening"; held food sale; contest on vegetables; rolcall — your secret on growing house plants. **Sandy Beach** enjoyed the visit of a former member, now residing in another province; entertained county president; welcomed a new member; brought in cancer dressings; sold aprons. **Wakeham** has been holding a cent-a-day collection for pennies for friendship, and this was turned

in; seeds bought for children's gardens; each member filled a Christmas stocking; \$40 talent money turned in; pamphlets on centennial dress shown; items read from Federated News; contest — draw a farm animal, and make as many words as possible from "agriculture".

JACQUES CARTIER: Ste. Anne's filled Christmas stockings; were guests of Vaudreuil county at annual county convention in Dorion.

MEGANTIC: Inverness exchanged recipes; sold a quilt made from "stretchy" material; a star pattern quilt handed in for sale; entertained county convention. **Kinnear's Mills** gave garden hints; exchanged slips, bulbs, seeds.

MISSISQUOI: Cowansville filled and shipped Christmas stockings; talk given on early spring work in a garden; review of a recent local panel discussion on Canada's constitution. **Dunham** held a plant and slip sale, and a silent auction; member who received a free gift of two rose bushes from Dominion seeds, donated them to be planted at the Cairn on the W.I. plot; donation of money received from non-active member; held contest on missing words of things found on a farm. **Fordyce** listened to recordings of birds' songs, held a contest on jumbled letters of names of birds; exchanged slips and seeds; sold gladiolus bulbs donated by a member. **Stanbridge East** held contest on flower emblems of Canada's ten provinces and two territories; promoted essays on "Confederation" in Grades 6 and 7 of local Protestant and Catholic schools.

PAPINEAU: Lochaber held contest about local towns.

PONTIAC: Clarendon: The editor of the local paper was guest speaker, talking on the theme of publicity; contest on Canadian cities. **Quyon** saw movies on mentally retarded children, on cystic fibrosis, on safety; gave prizes for school fair and for spelling in higher grades; donated to orange disaster fund. **Shawville** planted a red maple in the park; had the pleasure of hearing Mr. John Fisher, affectionately called Mr. Canada; he stressed the fact that Canada should stand up and take notice of herself, as other nations have noticed her; he stated that Canada is a great country, with hearty imaginative people, who are now finally beginning to act on their own initiative. **Wyman** visited greenhouse in Shawville; demonstration of floral arrangements; hints on care of house plants; flowers planted in the W.I. rest area, and work continuing on tables and fireplace; articles read on Your Organization and How to Measure its Effectiveness, How to Curb Serious Illnesses through Education, report of Agriculture Minister Vincent on Expo, and need for farmers to im-

prove quality, and to undertake farm beautification.

QUEBEC: Valcartier entertained Mrs. G. McGibbon, 1st vice-pres., who told of her ACWW trips to Ireland and to Australia, which was greatly enjoyed; articles turned in for sale at Labour Day bazaar; donation to public speaking contest in local school; decided to hold Canada day dance, and started working toward this; Christmas stockings filled.

RICHMOND: Cleveland is filling Christmas stockings; afghan brought in and will be sold to raise funds; sale of plants, slips and miscellaneous articles.

Dennison's Mills had as speaker, Mr. C. Boreham, home from New Zealand for a six-week vacation: he showed beautiful slides of that country and explained its agricultural system; pattern and material for quilt displayed; mystery parcel won by Mrs. A. Stevens. **Gore** donated to local association of girl guides and brownies, and to the Sherbrooke hospital campaign; Miss M. Watt, convener of education, read articles pertaining to "Centennial and Expo"; members interested in obtaining certificates of Canadian citizenship were given application forms obtained by convener of citizenship; picnic table painted and set up in time for 24th of May holiday.

Melbourne Ridge entertained visitor from England who gave a talk on institute work in that country; contest on cities in Canada; and contest on provincial flowers; plan school fair for children of the community, both French and English; working toward booth at this summer's county fair. **Richmond Hill** discussed quilt to be made; sale of plants and slips, with prize for the one bringing in the most money from plants sold, going to Mrs. J. Mason. **Richmond Young Women** catered for brownie and guide mother-and-daughter banquet, and donated to their local association. **Spooner Pond** gave out Cosmos seeds for competition; donated to March of Dimes and to Cancer Society; catered for lunch served at recent auction sale with very gratifying results; sale of plants and slips; sent three sunshine boxes.

ROUYN-NORANDA: County president, Mrs. Vatcher reported to all branches on her visit to Semi-Annual Convention. **Farmborough** sold a table lamp to raise funds. **Noranda** held successful hat course; participated in tea-and-bake sale in behalf of Noranda high school students' expo trip fund; filled and shipped 17 Christmas stockings; had a "travelling basket" to raise funds; donated pennies for friendship and to Northern Extension Fund; used Christmas cards sent to overseas mission.

SHEFFORD: Granby Hill held contest on education; county president spoke on semi-annual board meeting. **Granby West** gave nine prizes (Expo tickets) to

winners of their essay contest on agriculture; blankets made from donated material sent to Butters Home; donated to Cancer Society. **Waterloo-Warden** working on a centennial quilt; Christmas stockings brought in; contest on publicity held.

SHERBROOKE: Sherbrooke County celebrated their 50th anniversary on May 8th, 1967. **Ascot:** Mrs. R. Gale of Waterville spoke on antiques, which she defined as anything made before 1867, but that articles made after that date were well worth collecting; an antique should be attractive and of some particular interest: Mrs. Gale showed a number of articles which combined these virtues, glass, pottery and church carvings; in Christmas stockings, one member made all the stockings, two others bought articles to fill them, and others will fill and package them—it was felt that this was the most efficient and most economical way of handling the project. **Belvedere:** Agriculture convener conducted an exchange of slips and bulbs, and a quiz with prizes; gift of a gavel and block made to the county in commemoration of the branch's 50th anniversary. **Brompton Road** visited the Sherbrooke Pure Milk Company; held white elephant auction; held rummage sale; catered for a bowling banquet; filled Christmas stockings; worked at cancer dressing station. **Lennoxville** held grandmothers' day; each grandmother contributed to the program, and each was presented with a plant; article read on ten rules for healthful living; donated to Haskell children's trust fund; mending and sewing done for children's home in Cookshire; bed socks made for cancer patients; handicraft articles sent to FWIC convention sales.

STANSTEAD: Ayers' Cliff: Quizzes on agriculture conducted by convener, Mrs. W. Cass; centennial spoons are being ordered for members, and also for sale. **Beebe** held pot-holder contest, with Mrs. Woodard making the winning holder; sponsored a card party; made Mothers' Day flowers; each member received her membership card, and Mrs. Hatch, county president, who made her annual visit at this meeting, presented each member with a centennial pin. **Hatley** saw demonstration on making bows and favours, by Mrs. C. Whitcomb; rollcall was a recipe using maple syrup. **Tomifobia** sent a baby blanket to member who recently moved to Ontario.

VAUDREUIL: Harwood: Mrs. Ratcliffe told about her home city of Manchester, England, illustrating her talk with photographs of interesting places and events; donated to fund to take underprivileged children to Expo; bought a book and presented it to local young people's library.

CHILD ACCIDENTS ARE NOT NECESSARY

According to the 1965 figures over 2100 Canadian children died from accidents that could have been prevented.

The table stated that every 15 minutes in Canada a child is accidentally poisoned and every 5 minutes a child is needlessly injured. The most dangerous ages for accidents are the 2 and 3 year olds and the time late afternoon and evening.

Our infant mortality rate is nothing to be proud of when compared with that of many other countries.

Of these child fatalities these four show the greatest number and in this order : traffic; suffocation (mostly under 1 yr.); drowning; fire.

TRAFFIC: Have you remarked in the notices of children killed on the highways (not in cars) how often it says 'near her home' or 'near his home'? Safety leagues tell us that the majority of all traffic accidents occur within 25 miles of our homes. I suppose when nearing home we are so sure of our destination we get careless, but surely our children can be taught that the highway in front of their house is just as dangerous as though they were riding their bicycle or tricycle in the next town.

SUFFOCATION: Never use thin plastic on crib or carriage. Don't feed them with a propped bottle. Don't tie them in.

DROWNING: Never leave a small child alone in water, even when bathing it.

BURNS: Turn pot handles to back of stove. Keep matches and cigarette lighters etc. out of their hands.

POISON: Although 50% of the poisonings are from aspirin, children will swallow anything, no matter how it tastes e.g. kerosene, javex etc., and children have died from chewing cigarette butts. Keep ALL of these things out of reach.

TOYS: Get rid of broken toys.

FALLS: Put gate barriers across stairways and low windows.

As Dr. Pepplebaum said of the 200 cases they get a day (and this is only ONE hospital) none should ever have happened, that they are not 'accidents', but 'preventible phenomena'.

In case of poisoning he emphasized: First, call (you can call collect) your nearest Poison Control Center. If you don't know where it is, ask central. At the hospital they will get details from you and advise you what to do next.

CANTERBURY AND A COMMUNITY PROJECT

Canterbury is sponsoring the purchase of a respirator to be available when needed by residents of this district. They started the project off by donating \$50 and promoting the idea and have since received funds from others including Brookbury Institute and Bury Institute. This is an excellent project and a most commendable community effort by a small branch.

NEXT MONTH:

- Major features by educators at Macdonald College
- Plus W.I. news articles



NATURALFLOW
MAPLE SAP TUBING FROM
TREE TO VAT WITHOUT
HANDLING

FLOMOR
MAPLE TAP HOLE PELLETS
INSURING A LARGER FULL
SEASON'S FLOW

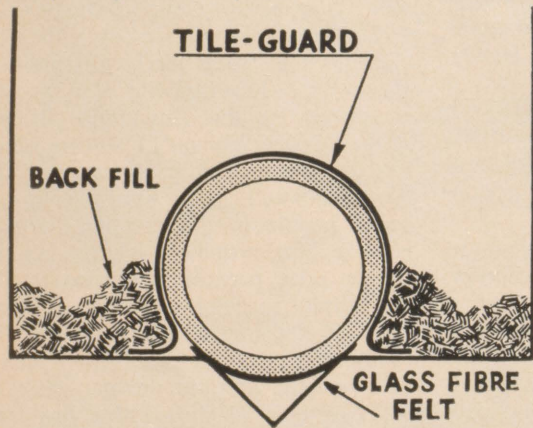
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"Tile Guard" Drainage Tile Cover is a web-like mat composed of inert glass fibres made of materials specifically compounded to withstand underground alkalis and acids. It is virtually ageless, and effectively retards the passage of soil particles into the tile.



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Can be added to your stock feeds by many feed dealers who have molasses mixers.



WITH COURAGE —

(continued from page 16)

riety. Mr. B. had previously been a Congregational preacher in Massachusetts and he expressed a willingness to preach if the settlers would meet. Their first meeting passed off favorably, but his second effort was not attended with as good results. His words were solemn and impressive, but no sooner had he closed the exercises than he started off with a company of young men and the bigger boys and spent the afternoon in a fishing excursion upon the lake. We did not ask him to preach to us again.

"Among the early settlers of our neighbourhood were the families of Samuel Fish, William Taylor, Jacob Taylor, Abraham Wells, Daniel Martin and Samuel Reed. These families continued to meet for public worship in their different dwellings. Their meetings were usually conducted with reading, prayer and exhortation by the professing Christians who were present. Our singing, though not suited to the tastes of modern critics, was with the spirit and from the heart. Well do I remember the thrilling interest with which we used to join our harmonious, though measurably uncultivated voices, in singing Watt's and Wesley's Hymns in the old tunes of Complaint, Windham, Sherburne, Northfield, Concord, Delight, etc.

"The early settlers had generally enjoyed but limited opportunities of education, but they were desirous that their children might have those advantages that had been withheld from them. From the fewness of their number and their poverty, they were not able to sustain a teacher longer than two months in the winter. The Schools were generally taught by the best educated young men and women of the settlement — their wages varying from \$3 to \$7 per month, paid in grain or in articles of clothing of domestic manufacture.

"These were primary schools in their fullest extent — Webster's old Speller, Webster's Third Part, and a few sheets of writing paper comprising the outfit of the scholar. Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography were sciences of a later date.

"During the summer the older boys and girls were kept out to assist in the work of the farm or in the domestic arrangements of the family. In the winter, these might have been seen wending their way through the woods and the deep snow with no road but the path they themselves had made to the distance of two miles, with such of the smaller children as were able to work their way through the snow drifts. On

their arrival at the seat of learning, they might have been seen depositing their baskets containing their dinners, their caps, hoods, mittens, etc. in some corner of the room and, after having warmed themselves well before a fire on which a quarter of a cord of wood had been piled, taking their seats upon rough boards of hewn split logs laid across blocks of wood, and conning over the musty, but valuable lore of spelling and reading.

"Writing was acquired under greater difficulties. There was usually but one window in the room — under which a temporary shelf or desk was made and the bigger boys and girls took their turns in occupying it. Paper, not much better than our common wrapping; ink from the bark of the white maple and the primitive goose quill. Many of the scholars of our humble institutions have since been distinguished in public life in our own country and elsewhere.

"In the Fall of 1802, the Small Pox broke out in the settlement — having been introduced as was supposed, from the French settlements on the St. Lawrence. The disease spread through Hatley and the neighboring towns and prevailed until the spring of 1803. Dr. Whitcher as fully employed at Stanstead and we had no physician in Hatley. Stephen Burroughs had some knowledge of medicine and he rendered himself more useful in this department than in that of theology. He set to work with untiring energy and in almost every instance, treated the disease successfully. Only three deaths occurred in Hatley. (Ed: Maybe the Good Book credited this against his efforts as a counterfeiter.)

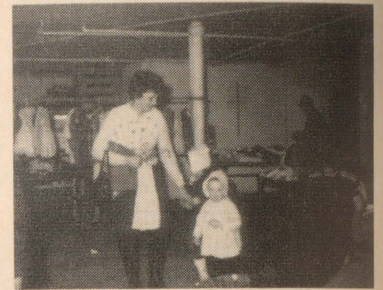
"From 1811 to 1814 the Spotted Fever prevailed throughout most of the settlements of the Eastern Townships and swept off many, comprising young men and women and children in Hatley. In the winter of 1843 several of our strongest men died of Erysipelas. With these exceptions, the neighborhood has been generally healthy and subject to as few diseases as any part of our country.

"In looking back upon the events of the last three-fourths of a century, I seem to awake almost as from a dream. The transformation of the country can hardly be realized. Everything is changed. Instead of an almost boundless forest, dotted here and there with small openings, large and well cultivated fields are presented, with a very limited reservation of woodland for sugaries and fuel — and on, or near the sites of the primitive log cabins, elegant residences with corresponding outbuildings have arisen. The whistling of the locomotive and the clicking of the telegraph are heard in our midst.

"Truly, this has been an age of progress! If the possibility of these improvements had been suggested in our younger days, we should have probably said with one of olden time, "Behold, if the Lord would make windows in Heaven, then might these things be."

"I am now nearing the close of my earthly pilgrimage and by the mercy of God, through the merits of my Redeemer, am looking forward to a glorious and happy immortality beyond the grave."

DEWITTVILLE'S NEARLY NEW SALE



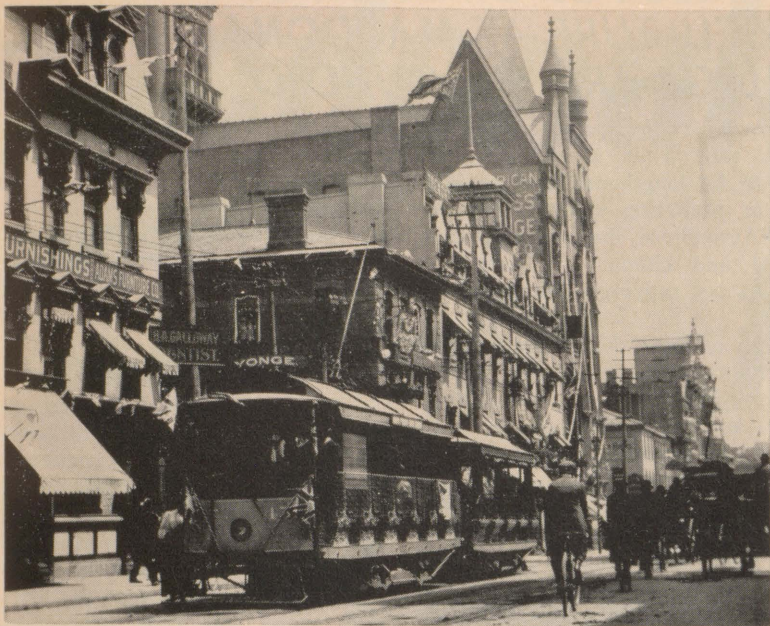
The above pictures were taken at a nearly-new sale of children's clothing sponsored by Dewittville Branch of Quebec Women's Institutes at Dewittville, Huntingdon County, Quebec.

The nearly-new sale of children's clothing held twice yearly just prior to Easter and Thanksgiving is a project sponsored by the Dewittville Branch of the Quebec Women's Institutes which has met with continued success. The first sale was held in April, 1959, and many people in the community have been regular customers since that time.

The sales provide a service to the community in helping families to dress their children more economically. Actually, the program results in a three-fold benefit, first, to the patrons who sell, as well as those who buy and finally, to the branch which collects 20% on all articles sold.

We would be glad to supply more detailed information to any other branches which might be interested. Perhaps you have a pet project you would like to share with us?

Mrs. C. Bryson
President



The east side of Yonge St., Toronto, south of Queen St. in the summer of 1897.

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OUR NEW GIFT COUPON # 390

This is our new coupon project as we have now met our objective for our own #367 for the Northwest Territories.

To quote from "THE COUNTRY-WOMAN": "Gift coupon programs have long been a method by which, through UNESCO, assistance has been given to the developing countries. Because education features so largely in any program to raise living standards, UNESCO is cooperating with FAO in its Freedom from Hunger Campaign by the provision of a special joint Gift Coupon Project, called "Food for all Mankind" and numbered GCP 390."

This Coupon #390 is divided into units. Unit V is the one which ACWW has taken as a project as it deals with nutrition and child care. Our project is for the establishment of a Child Care and Home Improvement Training Centre in Colombia, South America, in which country about 100 children under five die every day because of malnutrition.

The need in these countries is not always for food, but to educate the mothers to use food properly, and for this they must have women trained in home economics and child care, and centers where they can teach.

In India this took the form of teaching a group of village women in one center who in turn went out to teach in other villages—a sort of snowballing approach to a huge problem. In some areas teaching caravans are set up in the villages themselves and groups of women come to learn.

Not many of us can go ourselves to help these faraway sisters of ours, but we can do it through schemes such as the Coupon plans. Coupons are for different amounts and are translated into their own currency and in that way can be used to better advantage.

We have so much.

FRONTIER HONOURS ITS 25-YEAR MEMBERS

May is anniversary month at Frontier Branch, and the reading of the minutes of the May 1930 meeting reminded all of the early beginnings of this group. All members who had been W. I. members for 25 years or more were honoured by being presented with a 25-year pin, by Mrs. Charles Hall, County president. Fourteen members were so honoured: Mrs. J. Black, Mrs. W. Canning, Mrs. B. Clark, Mrs. D. Clark, Mrs. J. Douglas, Mrs. I. Fuller, Mrs. L. Gaston, Mrs. A. Graham, Mrs. A. Heatlie, Mrs. J. Heatlie, Miss R. O'Brien, Mrs. A. Starnes, Mrs. R. Warwick and Mrs. T. Weir.

CHANGES FOR DIPLOMA COURSE IN AGRICULTURE AT MACDONALD COLLEGE ARE ANNOUNCED

The two year Diploma Course in Agriculture offered at Macdonald College is to be lengthened and revised. Aimed at preparing students for careers in Agriculture, the course is being expanded and changed to meet the needs of a fast moving Agricultural industry.

Students entering the course this fall are likely to be registered the middle of September instead of the middle of October, and will attend classes until late April, a month later in the spring than previous years. Each year of the two-year course will become 7½ months in duration instead of 5½ months under the past program. The opening and closing dates of the course each year will then coincide with those of the Bachelor of Science Degree Course in Agriculture at the same institution. Changes have been made in curriculum and course content as well as in the length of the College year.

The Diploma Course in Agriculture at Macdonald College deals with the science, business and management practices of agricultural production. It aims at preparing students for careers in modern farming or in industry and service organizations that work closely with agriculture at the production level. Graduates of the course go into many fields associated with agriculture. As an example, one or more of the 1967 class which graduated in March are em-

ployed as dairy and beef farmers, farm machinery sales and service representatives, nurserymen, agricultural chemical sales and service representatives, extension technicians for vegetable processing companies, farm managers, feed service and sales representatives, agricultural research technicians, artificial breeding technicians, and commercial apple growers.

The changes expected to go into effect this fall are necessary to keep pace with the fast moving Agricultural industry. More time will be given to the Agricultural Sciences and the farm business and management aspects. With the higher entrance requirements which went into effect last year, students will now spend less time proportionately with the regular academic subjects and more with Agricultural subjects.

Entrance requirements for the Diploma Course in Agriculture at Macdonald College are Grade XI Quebec High School Leaving Certificate or its equivalent with passes in a minimum of eight papers which must include at least one mathematics and one science subject. Students should have some farming experience and be past their seventeenth birthday. Students 20 years of age or more, and who do not meet all the academic requirements may be considered for entrance by the Diploma Course Committee.

LEADERSHIP COURSE '67

Twenty-five delegates have gone home to Gaspé and Pontiac and points in between wiser in many ways, besides having had a 'wonderful time' (Quote).

Miss Frances Wren's course in poster making and Mrs. Iris Robbin's in learning how to run a projector, although all agreed were too short, really accomplished a lot. (The instructresses found the groups very 'interested and intelligent'—another quote). Feverishly burning the midnight oil to finish posters reminded one of 'before exams' in those same rooms.

A talk and demonstration on textiles by Miss M. Jenkins and house plants by Mr. R. Parkinson were also very illuminating. Mrs. B. Nicol demonstrated textile decorating and Mrs. G. McGibbon described the making and history of early Canadian glass and showed some fine examples from her collection.

A very impressive talk on poisoning was given by Dr. D. Pepplebaum of the Montreal Children's Hospital. He showed a film 'One Day's Poison', covering the events of one day at the

hospital. This film may be borrowed from the hospital on request, and the members went from the meeting convinced that they should show the film and convey the facts he had given them to as many people as possible when they returned home. He also showed a new plastic bottle which is difficult for small children to open—containers for pills etc.—and which may also be had simply by writing to the Montreal Children's Hospital.

Throughout the course the delegates were given opportunities for 'public speaking'—of all kinds. Several sessions were given over to discussion of institute work, its worth and its future. At one meeting each delegate was asked to give her reason for joining the WI and the answers should warm the hearts of those who believe it is one of the most worthwhile organizations in the world for all-around interests.

A banquet with impromptu talks and an evening of 'instant entertainment' brought out a lot of talent in music and DRAMA! ! !

And all this in TWO DAYS...